

spent the day in this vicinity.
Mrs. Maine from Portland
daughter and family spent
at their camp.
and family were in town
week.
house from Lisbon Falls
week end with his brother,
of Locke's Mills called
Cross one day last week.
is helping Mr. Bradford

house and family called or
Morris, Sunday.
news from Bryant Pond
Dearden.
an is helping John Deegan

Grease Rack
at a flat
assembling or oil-

Spring Shackies
Brake Pedal
Distributor

Starter
Springs

Unit Greasing
only cost is the oil

Station
Maine

Is Here

stone Jars
acks
for 25c

ARE STORE

RES
e Goodyear
t a tire that
better grade

Pathfinder
\$7.65
13.25
13.95
19.75
25.20

94.5
15.40
19.15

gallon
Station
P.
AINE

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXXIII—NUMBER 18

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

4 Cents Per Copy \$2.00 Per Year

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

"GIVE ME A LIFT"

The big automobile associations have been collecting statistics of tragedies that have befallen the automobileists who have listened to the plea of pedestrians by the roadside to "give me a lift." The number of drivers who have been knocked over the head for their kindness is appalling. The Washington Evening Star in commenting upon the situation, says: "It is time to wake up, and every American motorist resolve to himself that from this time on he will avoid as he would a scurge the unpraised hand or the soft-spoken request of the young beggar or the old beggar along the roads of the country."

FEDERAL FARM AID

Reports reaching Washington from all parts of the country, including Rapid City, South Dakota, indicate that the administration attitude of resistance to the McNary-Haugen bill will be superseded by a new policy which will search for a means to provide Federal Farm Aid that will be satisfactory to a majority of the Senate and the House. In these circumstances the hope for legislation on that subject continues to brighten as the Summer days fade and blend into the pre-Autumn.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOOD

The death of General Wood, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, brought a remarkable career to a close. He was the leader of the famous Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War, and Colonel Roosevelt served under him, and when the latter became President, General Wood gained great favor throughout the Nation. In 1920 he was a leading candidate for the Presidency. Afterward he was appointed Governor General of the Philippines. Although his administration always opposed independence for the Philippines he nevertheless commanded the respect and admiration of the Islanders, and in the years that he was away he grew in the estimation of the people in his own native land.

It is very likely that there will be material changes in the Philippine policy under the new leadership that will succeed General Wood. In all probability there will be an extension of civil government under which the Filipinos will be able to make forward strides towards their inherent desire for independence.

"MADE IN U. S. A."

Reports received by the Government through consuls and commercial attachés indicate that foreign manufacturers are moving Heaven and earth to break into the American market. At the same time there is a struggle in many parts of the world where the foreign manufacturers are having difficulty to hold their own markets against the superior goods "made in U. S. A." German articles were shut out of this country by war, and the United States built up many new industries to the point where the Nation became independent of all Europeans. One lesson of American progress was shown in the production of the new fountain pens made of the highest grade of materials. These pens retail at \$7 or thereabout and are guaranteed to many years by the manufacturers. Certain colors such as burnt-orange and pine green and other hues were selected by the American manufacturers and expensive nation wide advertising campaigns were entered into to popularize them. As soon as the market was developed it was learned that the same had been imitated, as the overhauled building shows no outward sign of change. There is some painting, dusting and cleaning to be done but the building will be ready for Mr. and Mrs. Gudgeon late in August.

GET A LICENSE

The Aerostatic Branch of the Department of Commerce has issued 323 licenses to amateur pilots. Number one went to Assistant Secretary of Commerce William P. MacCurdy, Jr., Colonel Lindbergh was given license number 69. The cost for license is \$1. The cost for license includes the practice of selling blueprints with an idea of strengthening legislative, administrative and other methods to abate the prevailing evils and protect the public.

BUM SECURITIES

The Fighting Federal Trade Commission announces that it is going after "blue sky" securities and "wild cat" schemes used to bleed the people out of their money. The great number of "get rich quick" frauds that are being practised on the gullible portion of the public has induced the Commission to enter strict inquiry into methods that exist in the practice of selling blueprints with an idea of strengthening legislative, administrative and other methods to abate the prevailing evils and protect the public.

The Commission has listed a lot of typical frauds that have been practised. A large part of these stands Coast Guard boats. The condition off the coast of Florida has been scandalous for some years and the resort to violence by the bootleggers of the sea may result in more active plans on the part of the Government to "clean up."

Also Russell, our postmaster, is on the way of getting rich quick has been to gain millions incomes as an inducement giving her annual vacation.

AUTO INJURIES FATAL TO SOUTH PARIS WOMAN

BETHEL'S NEW BRIDGES

Three New Bridges to be Built. Brief Description of Each One and Estimated Cost

At the result of the shock of injuries received in an automobile collision near Gray Sunday evening, Mrs. Rose L. Davis, wife of George H. Davis of South Paris, died at her home about six o'clock Monday morning.

Willard G. Pratt of South Paris was thrown through windshield and was cut about the head. Mr. Davis, who was driving, and Mrs. Pratt, the other occupant of the car, suffered only bruises.

The party had driven to Portland in Mr. Davis' Ford sedan to make a call on Mrs. Davis' daughter, Mrs. Norris Stevens, at her home in Woodsford, and were returning when a short distance below Gray, they were in head-on collision with a car driven by Edward Flinn of Portland, about half-past six. The traffic was interfered with by the stopping of a south-bound car. Mr. Davis' right wheels were off the cement on the shoulder at the right side when he was hit. Traffic was held up for some time.

Mrs. Davis has for some years been nearly helpless by reason of a form of rheumatism. By the impact of the collision she was thrown across the back of the front seat, and was shaken up.

She did not appear to be seriously injured, and Monday morning seemed to be resting comfortably when the end came suddenly.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, on whom they had been to call, were coming on to South Paris, a few minutes behind the bridge.

Gray that it was their people who had been in the accident. Another car which came along soon was that of W.A. Porter of South Paris, with whom were Mrs. Porter and Misses Hattie Burnell and Carrie Hall, and they also discovered the identity of the parties and stopped. Such medical attention as could be given was given the injured people at Gray.

Mrs. Davis was the daughter of Addison and Ruth Pratt, and was born Sept. 23, 1867. She was twice married, her first husband, her first husband being T. Stowe Crocker of Paris, and the second George H. Davis. She had been a resident of Paris for about twenty-four years. Besides the husband, she is survived by one daughter, Arline, wife of Norris Stevens of Woodsford.

Mrs. Davis was a member of the South Paris Congregational Church.

Oxford Democrat

OXFORD POMONA

Oxford Pomona will be the guest of Androscoggin Pomona and will confer the fifth degree at Poland Town Hall, Wednesday, August 24th. It is hoped as many will attend as possible. Each will carry pastry as usual.

The Lecture of Androscoggin Pomona has provided an excellent program with Hon. Frank Holley as speaker, who is well worth listening to.

mean to purchase of stock.

The Federal Trade evidently thinks that there is entirely too much truth in the old saying that "a new sucker is born every minute," and it is going to see what it can do about correcting the situation.

WHITE HOUSE REMODELED

The work of remodelling the White House has been completed and the people are entering into it to popularize them.

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painting, dusting and cleaning to be done but the building will be ready for Mr. and Mrs. Gudgeon late in August.

RUM RUNNERS

Liquor runners on the coast of Florida have been shooting at United States Coast Guard boats.

The condition off the coast of Florida has been scandalous

for some years and the resort to

violence by the bootleggers of the sea

may result in more active plans on the

part of the Government to "clean up."

Also Russell, our postmaster, is on

the way of getting rich quick has been to

gain millions incomes as an inducement

giving her annual vacation.

CROTEAU-BROOKS

A very quiet wedding was solemnized

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 at the home

of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Brooks on Church

Street, when their youngest daughter,

Alberta, became the wife of James Cro

teau of Greenwood. The double ring

service was performed by Rev. Leland

Edwards. Only immediate relatives of

the couple were in attendance.

The bride was gowned in a dress of

pink crepe de chine. The groom wore a

blue suit.

Mrs. Croteau is a graduate of Gould

Academy and is very popular among

the younger set. Since graduation she

has been employed at Bethel Inn.

Mr. Croteau is a native of Rumford

but for the past few years he has had

employment in Greenwood.

Immediately after the service the

young couple left for a short wedding

trip to Lewiston and other places.

TOLL BRIDGE

Bridge Engineer Edwards read a por

tion of his letter to the Chairman of

Selectmen of Bethel dated March 3,

1927, in which the proposed construction

was described as follows:

"1. The construction of two mass

concrete abutments with wing walls

splayed at an angle of forty-five de

grees to facilitate the passage of water

through the bridge and to properly re

turn the slopes of the approach embank

ments at periods of high water.

It is contemplated that stones taken

from the existing substructure will be

used to rip-rap the slopes of the em

bankment against stream scour.

"2. The construction of two mass

concrete abutments with wing walls

splayed at an angle of forty-five de

grees to facilitate the passage of water

through the bridge and to properly re

turn the slopes of the approach embank

ments at periods of high water.

It is proposed to change the alignment

of the approach fill to

render it possible to transfer traffic

from the temporary bridge to the new

bridge upon the completion of the lat

ter. The completion of the approaches

including the gravel surfacing of the

roadway and the construction of guard

rails for the protection of highway traf

fic will be a part of the general high

way improvement."

The estimated cost is \$13,999.00, di

tributed as follows:

If built alone:

State of Maine, \$4,072.70

County of Oxford, 4,170.01

Town of Bethel, 5,637.30

\$13,999.00

If built with Sunday River and Old

Toll bridges:

State of Maine, 43,159.33

County of Oxford, 4,170.00

Town of Bethel, 1,570.70

\$43,900.03

SUNDAY RIVER BRIDGE

Bridge Engineer Edwards read a por

tion of his letter to the Chairman of

Selectmen of Bethel dated March 3,

1927, in which the proposed construction

was described as follows:

"The scheme of improvement of the

highway adjacent to the bridge as con

templated by the Highway Division

does not contemplate more than a slight

change in the alignment at the bridge.

However, the elevation of the highway

will be raised about one foot and nine

**U. S. DOCTOR'S BILL
2 BILLION YEARLY****Individual Earning Power Cut
\$20 by Sickness.**

Washington—Industrial America is absorbing \$2,000,000,000 Doctor's bill annually. Premature deaths cost another \$6,000,000,000 in economic losses. Despite striking progress made in checking some diseases in the last decade, the earning power of every person in the United States is reduced an average of almost \$20 a year through ill health.

These facts were made public in some impressive statistics compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Through them the chamber hopes to call attention of business men and manufacturers to the enormous toll sickness and preventable deaths exact from the nation's earning power.

The final price industries pay for sickness has never been determined, the chamber declares. Only estimates may be presented, based upon records obtained from varied sources.

One manufacturer with an annual pay roll approximating \$5,000,000 estimated illness among his employees cost \$267,500 annually. This includes charges for life machinery and re-duced production.

The loss to the individuals and the community due to illness of his employees is placed at \$302,000 a year, taking into consideration direct loss of wages, lowered earning capacity during convalescence, medical expenses and charitable relief.

In the business world, a representative group of stores, the chamber says, showed that illness and injury cost each employee an average of six days a year.

For a working force of 1,000 persons, caring an average of \$3 daily, this totals up to \$10,000 a year in direct wage loss alone.

The chamber points out that encouraging progress has been made in checking disease. The future promises even greater strides in this direction through improved sanitary conditions.

Tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, influenza and pneumonia, which once exacted the greatest toll in human life, are being brought more under control each year, the chamber declares. Reduction of the tubercular mortality rate alone, since 1900, means a saving to the nation of \$2,000,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

College Girls' Diaries**Read in Mental Test**

HAMILTON, N. Y.—"I had a weird dream last night, but I don't remember it," says college girl number one tactfully, and college girl number two smiles with laughter at the absurdity of remembering what you don't remember.

This type of foolish feeling is the sort of humor that appeals most widely to the female collegian. Judging from "female diaries" kept by psychology students at Vassar college,

The diaries were kept in connection with an experiment to find out whether people are at all consistent in adopting one kind of funny attitude more than another, according to Professor Ramboeckson, who has directed the investigation to Industrial Psychology. Over one-third of all the humorous incidents recorded by the students belong to one class, she found. Mental inferiority is the basis of these jokes, which are aimed at students' ignorance, absent-mindedness, naive remarks, laughing at one's own foolishness, social blunders and blunders.

A close study of what each student found most ridiculous indicates that "laughing at nothing in particular" is a trait more likely to be found among students of lower academic standing.

North Coast Indians Too**Prosperous to Take Jobs**

BOSTON, WASH.—North coast Indians of Washington and British Columbia are too prosperous this year to want work in the berry and traps here. Thus far only six families have arrived from reservations to get their traps. The traps of the real Indians and trappers from sea that have started most of the red can to deposit enough in banks for a comfortable rest and recreation, which they clearly need. Usually several hundred Indians from Vancouver Islands migrate here to summer under special government permission to get traps this year.

+++++
Rome Began Permanent Wave Back in 198 A. D.
Rome, N. Y.—The permanent wave is an invention of modern hairdressers, but was known to Roman women as early as 198 A. D., writes H. Weber, associate professor of University history. Called "wave couches," these waves were made famous by 1980 when the Emperor Nero built a bath house in the center of the city of Rome.

In the later Roman period, however, women's heads are represented not only with distinct coiffures but also with elaborate jeweled or embroidered headbands if they were not entirely bare.

In Chicago
New York do to Chicago. It is an envelope postmarked Chicago, Ill., 1929. The address of the post, has received \$20 cash, the envelope under explaining how much time that account for antiques imported from Europe.

MAY CARVE LINCOLN'S FACE ON DIXIE MOUNT**Memorial Being Planned for Cumberland Gap.**

Harriman, Tenn.—Picturesque Cumberland gap, Tennessee-Virginia-Kentucky, is to soon be in the lime-light at an early date if plans mature which are now under way. It has not been many months since the country was attracted by plans to carve the figures of Gen. Robert E. Lee and his staff on the mountain of stone near Atlanta. This time it is planned to carve the full figure of Abraham Lincoln on the mighty limestone peaks towering above Cumberland gap and surrounding valleys.

The figure of Lincoln will be more than hundred feet high and will be carved out of the huge walls which overhang the Dixie highway, cutting out over forest, town and valley. A nationally known sculptor visited Cumberland gap recently and was charmed with the prospect of carving a masterpiece which would attract Lincoln lovers far and wide. He is making plans and specifications for this work of art and believes that it can be done within two years' time.

To Clear Away Timber.
When the figure is carved and stands out in bold relief the timber will be cleared from the Dixie highway leading up to the feet of the monumental and gigantic figure and the slopes down in grass. Then limestone steps will be built leading up the slope, making a sort of shrine where men and women and children may come and view the work of art and the archeological value of the cascades and forests below.

The inspiration came from the Lincoln Memorial university. Indeed, the very precipice on which the figure will be carved is on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial university and may be seen from the campus.

To carve this figure on the overhanging cliffs it will be necessary to tie strong ropes to overhanging trees and let the workman down on scaffolding a hundred feet or more. All materials, tools and supplies will have to be carried up back of the mountain and let down over Pinnacle peak, hundreds of feet above even the cliffs themselves. Pinnacle peak towers more than a thousand feet above the base of the craggy slopes where the form of Lincoln will appear in stone. Due to the ruggedness of the slopes and the thickness of the mountainous, it will be necessary for tools and supplies to be carried to the top by man power, as carts cannot negotiate the grade.

This will be the culmination of a series of historic events which cluster around the village of Cumberland gap. Indeed, though the town dates back into the dim and distant past, even beyond the beginnings of Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Lexington, it has scarcely outgrown the village class.

Cumberland Gap In History.
Notwithstanding the fact that Cumberland Gap can number not more than a thousand souls, the place has a halo of glory about it and has contributed its part in the making of national history. Even before the intrepid pioneer, Daniel Boone, plowed the ancestry of the great Laramie through the gap into the bluegrass region of Kentucky, Doctor Walker stood on Pinnacle peak and named the region the Appalachians, after the Duke of Cumberland, and the gap he named the Cumberland gap.

Then it happened that the three states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee joined hands on the peak overlooking the very precipice where the figure of Lincoln will be carved, and as tourists pass over the Dixie highway under Pinnacle peak—and they come from everywhere—they can gaze on the figure of Lincoln and gather sense of the inspiration which has led many a youth from his humble cabin through the Lincoln Memorial university to the heights of achievement.

The face of the mountain precipice is peculiarly suited to such a work of art. It is as if a mighty hand had cut the mountain in two, like a loaf of bread, leaving limestone ledges jutting out 2,000 feet, on top of which is Pinnacle peak, from which one may see mountain ranges as far away as Chattanooga and North Carolina, and it is on this mountain side that the figure of the emancipator will be carved, overshadowing the campus of the Lincoln Memorial university as a permanent reminder of the man who has "come toward man and charity for all."

On the streets of old war towns like a dismal thunderhead over the nation Cumberland gap was one of the scenes points. Mighty armies marched for that ground because it was the gateway through the mountains between the North and the South. Many of the old trench remains to this day, and the figure of Lincoln will overlook some of the "bloody ground" made famous by 1910 when the Union forces under General Grant, and indeed, will look down upon "Hell's Half Acre," famous in history and story as a place of conflict in the war and also because it has brand the mark of the terrible battle in Cape Girardeau.

In the later Roman period, however, women's heads are represented not only with distinct coiffures but also with elaborate jeweled or embroidered headbands if they were not entirely bare.

Resents Nickname
Bladensburg, W. Va.—Meeting a nickname which several boys shouted as they passed the boy near here, F. J. O'Brien shot and killed George Burrell, one of the lads.

Irish Coins to Portray Pig, Bull, Dog and Hen
London.—A half-crown horse, a four salmon, a shilling bull, a shilling Irish wolfhound, a three-pence hare, a penny bull with hound, a halfpenny pig with litter and a farthing woodcock are the designs of some of Ireland's produce, which will be seen on the new Irish Free State coins shortly to be issued.

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NEW-RICH OSAGES BUY CATTLE NOW**Wild Spending of Sudden Wealth Stops.**

Pawhuska, Okla.—The Osage Indian, who has been groping around trying to find some satisfactory way to spend his oil riches, at last is achieving success.

Where seven years ago the Osage was bewilderedly surveying his bank book and trying to see how fast he could spend his mounting wealth on fancy motor cars, fine clothing and other gewgaws, he now is contentedly building fine homes, buying pure-bred live stock and reaping benefits from his millions.

The shock of sudden wealth, which came when oil wells spurted black gold all over the hill-dotted Osage prairies, flooded the tribe for nearly ten years. The government stepped in with a law restricting the disposal of Indian money to curb the spending orgy.

Two classes of Indians were established by this law—the competent and the incompetent. The competent Indian could draw his full allotment each quarter, while the incompetent could draw only \$1,000 of his allotment, the remainder going into a trust fund at Washington.

Under this law there were certain items, however, for which money could be withdrawn from the trust fund. One of these was for the purchase of horses.

Since January 1 figures at the agency here reveal that more than \$30,000 has been allotted to the restricted members of the tribe for the purchase of pure-bred live stock. This, however, is but a small portion of the total expenditure for this purpose, as thousands of dollars have been spent by the competent members of the tribe.

Henry Tall Chief, a full blood, owns one of the finest herds of shorthorns in the state. He has 40 registered head that cost him \$12,000. He owns a modern home and is one of the leaders in a movement to interest his tribesmen again in tilling the soil.

Fight for Healthier Cows AIDS Dairy Farms

New York—Ten years ago the Department of Agriculture inaugurated a campaign against bovine tuberculosis. Opposition was great. What is at least partial success, however, was reported by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, at a recent eastern states tuberculosis conference. While almost 1,000,000 dairy cattle out of 30,000,000 head tested have been destroyed because of their tubercular state, the industry today is in better condition than it was in 1917, Doctor Mohler said.

Fear expressed by many persons in the beginning that the campaign would turn the public taste against milk consumption proved unfounded, according to Doctor Mohler, who says the annual consumption of milk in the United States has increased more than forty-one quarts per capita since 1918. During 1926 the public consumed 60,000,000 pounds of milk and cream, an increase of 2,000,000 pounds over the quantity consumed in 1925.

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The face of the mountain precipice is peculiarly suited to such a work of art. It is as if a mighty hand had cut the mountain in two, like a loaf of bread, leaving limestone ledges jutting out 2,000 feet, on top of which is Pinnacle peak, from which one may see mountain ranges as far away as Chattanooga and North Carolina, and it is on this mountain side that the figure of the emancipator will be carved, overshadowing the campus of the Lincoln Memorial university as a permanent reminder of the man who has "come toward man and charity for all."

On the streets of old war towns like a dismal thunderhead over the nation Cumberland gap was one of the scenes points.

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The face of the mountain precipice is peculiarly suited to such a work of art. It is as if a mighty hand had cut the mountain in two, like a loaf of bread, leaving limestone ledges jutting out 2,000 feet, on top of which is Pinnacle peak, from which one may see mountain ranges as far away as Chattanooga and North Carolina, and it is on this mountain side that the figure of the emancipator will be carved, overshadowing the campus of the Lincoln Memorial university as a permanent reminder of the man who has "come toward man and charity for all."

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DIRECTORY

Station is extended to belong to any of these to visit meetings when

ODGE, No. 97, F. & A. Masonic Hall the second Saturday of every month. W. M.; Fred B. Merrill,

APTER, No. 102, O.E. Masonic Hall the first Saturday of each month. W. M.; Mrs. Emma Haven, Secretary.

LODGE, No. 31, L.O. their hall every Fri. A. H. Gibbs, N. G. D. Secretary.

BEKAH LODGE, No. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the third Monday evening of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Mrs. Emily B. Forbes,

ODGE, No. 22, K. of Orange Hall the first and last Saturday of each month. H. C. Kenneth McInnis, K. of

TEMPLE, No. 41, TERS, meets the second Wednesday evening at Grange Hall. Mr. M. E. C.; Mrs. H. R. C.

ST, No. 84, G. A. R. Fellows' Hall the second Thursdays of each Hutchinson, Commandant, Adjutant; L. X.

R. C., No. 36, meets Hall the second and third evenings of each month. Innman, President; bank, Secretary.

MUND POST, No. 10 LEGION, meets the fourth Tuesday of each month. J. M. Harrington; Charles Tuell, Ad-

DWARDS CAMP, No. meets first Thursday at the Legion rooms. Commander; Carl L.

ANGE, No. 56, P. M. Hall the first and second evenings of each month. Mrs. M.; Eva W.

ers' Association. Met monthly of each month during school year.

Herrick; Secretary.

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STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAllister, famous in his special work—applied psychology—employs his leisure time in the elucidation of crime mysteries. An narrative opens he is interested with the case District Attorney Ashton in the murder, in the small town of Oak Ridge, of a recluse, Henry Morgan. The murdered man, his manner, had been in New Zealand, where Doctor McAllister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey has testified he saw a woman wearing a green cloak in the Morgan's home the night of the murder. Doctor Reinhardt, friend of McAllister, telephones he has a queer case in his office and invites McAllister to see the patient. Doctor Reinhardt's patient proves to be a young woman who in unconsciousness suffers from language. Reinhardt does not understand why McAllister sees a possible connection between the murdered New Zealander and the girl. A carefully hidden map is discovered. A girl enters the house in the darkness and escapes, leaving a green cloak behind.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

The doctor laughed. "That's understood," he said. "You're welcome to take her wherever you can find her, in my laboratory, or anywhere else. But if you don't find her—"

"That's thin ice, Doctor McAllister," Ashton interrupted earnestly. "If you proceed with that express determination of yours, I may find it necessary, little as I'd like to, to have you watched, as persons suspected of compounding a felony."

"All right," said the doctor. "That's understood. Watch away all you like. But you'll still let me have a chance at Harvey?"

Ashton shrugged his shoulders with a vexation that was half-genuine, half-simulated. "You don't deserve it," he said, "but I've made a promise and I'll stick to it."

CHAPTER V

I fully expected that after the grilling he had received at the hands of the district attorney, Harvey would prove a recalcitrant and reluctant subject for the tests we wished to try upon him. He was nervous. It is true, and it took a good deal of reassuring of the most tactful sort, on Doctor McAllister's part, to get him quieted down into anything like a normal state of mind; but he was perfectly

His first sight of the queer, mysterious-looking instruments which our big room contained did nothing to counteract that fear. To the eye of ignorance it must look like a torture chamber from the Inquisition, brought down to date?

He broke off there with a short laugh. "But confess," he said, turning to my chief, "confess that this discovery of Phelps puts your theory of associative illusion completely out of court. Harvey testified to a black-haired woman in a green cloak, and denies that he saw more of her than her silhouette upon the shade. We know now that a black-haired woman in a green cloak was actually there, from which it follows that Harvey lied, knew that he lied. And to have thus about a matter which he knew to be vital and significant, he must have some powerful, and probably guilty, motive. I don't believe that you can get away from the logic of that."

"Your conclusion is probable," said my chief, "but it's not inevitable." Ashton dismissed the denial with a more tolerant shrug, and set it down to the obstinacy of old age. "You brought the cloak to town with you, I suppose," he went on presently. I nodded. "You'll want it, I presume?"

"Yes," he said. "It may prove a valuable bit of bait, not for the girl herself, of course, but possibly for one of her accomplices. I'll have Harvey arrested at once. Surveillance isn't good enough for him now; I want him in jail."

"You promised me a chance at Harvey after you got through with him. Do you remember?" said the doctor. "I hope you don't mean to withdraw it."

Ashton stared at him. "You still think you can beat up anything in that cover?" he asked incredulously.

"Oh, well, I've no objection to your trying. I'll have him arrested at once and brought to town. Where do you want him? At your laboratory?"

"Yes," said the doctor. "When may we expect him? This afternoon, some time?"

"Yes," said Ashton. "Not later than four o'clock."

The doctor swallowed the last of his coffee, pushed back his chair, and rose to his great ungainly height.

"Now, let's have an understanding," said he. "I've given you, freely, all the information you've asked for. It

comprises pretty much all the information you have which can be of any service to you in the solution of the mystery of this crime. That, of course, is partly due to luck. I believe that I can solve that mystery by my methods.

I believe that, with your methods

you will fail. Phelps and I are going

to set about trying to find that girl

for ourselves, in our own way. If

we find her, we will examine her in

our own way; and we won't tell you

anything about it until our investigation is complete."

Ashton snuffed. "Of course you know," said he, "that you are proposing something that, under my oath of office, I can't permit. If you find that girl—I don't think it very likely that you will, but if you do, I shall be obliged to take her away from you and put her in safe keeping. And the methods I'll use to determine her guilt or innocence will be my methods, and not yours."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Killer Whale Has No Equal for Ferocity

The killer whale is the undisputed champion of the sea, declares Mack Bennett, who, as a boy, has made an exhaustive study of marine life in Lower California seas. "If there is anything that can tickle the killer whale, I have never heard of it," Bennett says. "Everything that swims the waters of the earth dreads the terrible killer whale."

Strictly speaking, the writer explains, "it isn't a fish; it is an air-breathing mammal about 30 feet long. It has huge jaws and heavy fighting teeth. Its head suggests the head of a bulldog, as does its disposition. What makes it more terrible than other big sea monsters is its great speed. Nothing can escape it."

"The favorite dish of the killer whale

is the succulent tongue of the seal whale," the writer continues. "Its method of killing the whale is curious. When the big fellow comes up to breathe, the killer fastens its jaws on the whale's blowhole and does not let go. Finally, dying of suffocation, the whale thrusts out its great, serrated tongue. The killer nips off and goes blithely on its way. It is a common sight to find a tongueless dead whale floating in the water."

Ancient Inland Sea

Zerder Zee is a wide, shallow gulf of the North sea penetrating 60 miles into Holland, and formed in the year 1222 by an arm of the sea which broke down the protecting sand dunes

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The killer whale has no equal for ferocity

What's the Answer?

Questions No. 11

1.—Who discovered the Columbia river, and when?

2.—How many Presidents died in office (assassinated) and who were they?

3.—What is the chief source of food for humans and animals?

4.—What is energy?

5.—What African river once had seven outlets to the sea, and now has but two?

6.—In what poem is found the line, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"?

7.—Who said: "I am just mending my (political) fence"?

8.—Who said: "I mean to stir the Yankee blood as I stir this grog"?

9.—What country holds the Davis International tennis championship?

10.—What is the weight of the human heart?

11.—What is a galvanometer?

12.—What states were originally colonized by the Dutch?

13.—How many Presidents have been assassinated and who?

14.—What living composer writes music of rare and exotic charm that is so original in conception and so startlingly dynamic that it has been termed musical anarchy?

15.—What bay, projecting far into the interior of North America, forms a vast inland sea?

16.—What is Edmund Spenser's best-known poem?

17.—What great innovation did Henry Ford establish in his plants?

Answers No. 10

1.—John B. Soule, editor of the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

2.—George Borrow.

3.—The sand dunes parallel with the coast, which afford protection from the waves.

4.—The Apollo Belvedere.

5.—Leslie's defeated Shamrock in 1920.

6.—A violent electric charge between clouds or a cloud and the earth, caused by a great difference in potential.

7.—A current that periodically reverses its direction.

8.—Henrietta Marie, wife of King Charles II.

9.—Nine: John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, Roosevelt, Coolidge.

10.—"Unique," meaning without like or equal, cannot be compared.

11.—Patrick Henry.

12.—Edward Everett Hale.

13.—Johann Strauss, the Younger.

14.—Twice; in 1914 and 1919.

15.—The unit of measurement of the pressure of the air.

16.—The old Spanish plaster, so called because it was divided into eight reals.

17.—Battery C, Sixth Field artillery.

18.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, 1895.

19.—Its direction is nearly north-south, while that of the Old World is east-west.

20.—A period during which one has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation.

Passionate Love Song

Fatal to Capercailzie

The male capercailzie ends his love song with such a passionate note that he is deaf to the world for its duration of about two minutes and hunters of this bird take advantage of the fact.

In their quest of this largest variety of grouse found wild in wooded sections of Europe and Asia, the hunters operate only in the breeding season, for "the deaf one," the bird is called in Russia, normally has acute hearing.

When the song is first heard the hunter advances as quickly and as close as he can before the love-call ends, then waits until the next period of song and deafness. It is said that the capercailzie can hear the snapping of twigs half a mile away when he is not singing and it sometimes takes a hunter hours to get close enough to shoot.

Ruminating Animals

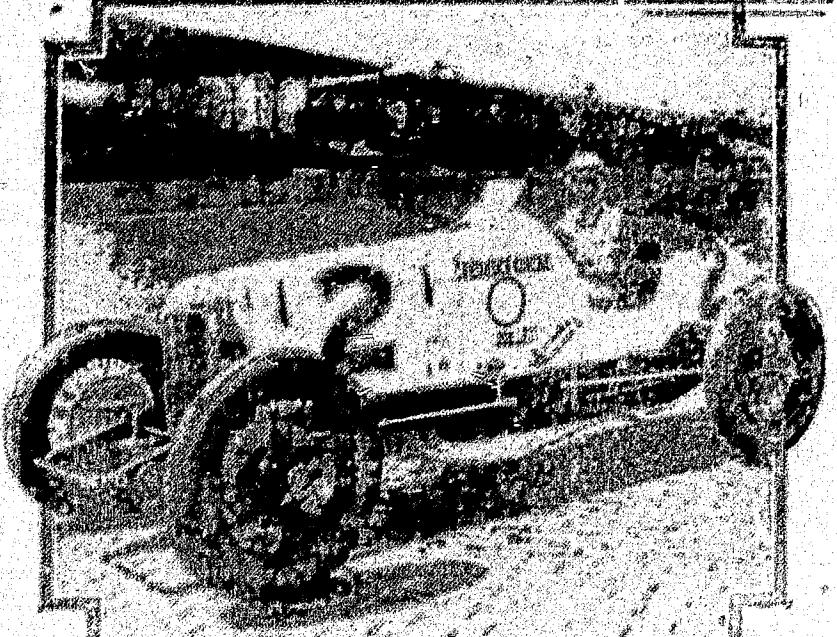
Ruminants are a group of animals distinguished from all other animals by the fact that they "chew the cud." The chief ruminants are cattle, deer, giraffes, antelopes, sheep, and goats. Their feed, after being partially digested and swallowed, is later brought back to the mouth to be further masticated.

One on the Bishop

At a dinner party a bishop was seated next a woman who made a somewhat lavish display of her charms. When

FRANK LOCKHART, AMERICAN AUTO ACE, FINDS ALL SPEEDWAYS ALIKE TO HIM

Youthful Driver Feels at Home on Dirt, Concrete and Brick Tracks as He Establishes New Marks—Travels 171.02 Miles an Hour.



MUD or dust, concrete or boards, rain or shine—they make no difference to young Frank Lockhart, of Los Angeles, who today at 21 is the fastest automobile driver in the United States if not in the world.

Few motorists, even of the hardened professional ranks, have had the varied experience of Lockhart, who has driven on almost every kind of track.

His best record—and by far the most—was set on a dry lake bed at Merced, near Los Angeles, California, last April when he whirled over the alkali sands at 171.02 miles an hour—a figure comparable to that of Major H. O. Negrete, the Briton, who drove his "Mystery Subcam" at 203.72 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, Florida. Major Negrete holds the British record, of course, and Lockhart the American.

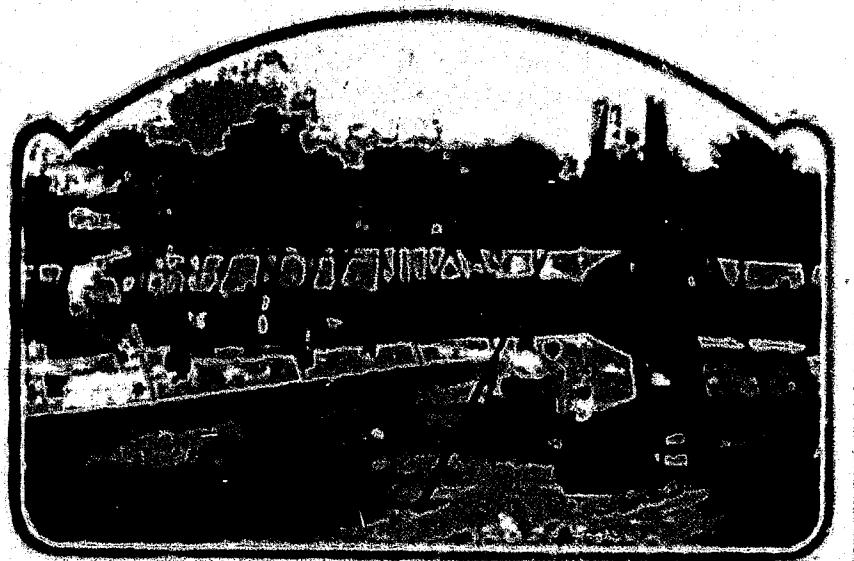
Previous to Lockhart's test, the best American record was established by the British Tommy Milner, who a few years before he retired whirled alone at 158.1 miles an hour at Mayetta Park.

What makes Lockhart's figures more remarkable than even Major Negrete is the fact that the American card a car with a displacement of only 6 cubic inches, as compared with the displacement in the Britishman's machine of 170 cubic inches.

Lockhart's cards are records for Lockhart for certain facts recall that he won the California Cup race on the Indianapolis Speedway last year in a closing subsection the scratch and

NEW RECORDS FOR PLAYGROUND USE IN NATION EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Over 1,000,000 Men, Women, Children in Attendance
Represents Present Figure—Communities
Report Increase Over 1926—
New York Leads.



BY BY all children are winning their way as playgrounds the land won from them in the last fifty years by the march of commerce and progress.

Added by various associations and individuals throughout the country, playgrounds are getting more and more popular each year to give children what the advertising call "the children's inheritance," according to data now being compiled in 1927.

More than 1,000,000 men, women and children play and have play and recreation on public playgrounds last year, according to the Playground and Recreation Association. That figure is expected to be exceeded greatly this year. In this case the municipalities spent \$19,383,122 for recreation purposes on 1,000 outdoor playgrounds.

So far this year 100 towns and cities have reported recreational facilities at 1,015 centers, over 100 additional or expected in some fashion to give the greatest good to the public. Worcester, Mass., has 1,015 recreation centers in 71 cities. Pennsylvania is second with 300 centers and Massachusetts third with 267 playgrounds.

California, however, stands now as the other state with a total of 1,021. Illinois was second with 1,007, 1926.

New York State was third with 1,023,152. In New York City alone the expenditure was \$23,563.

In the last ten years, it is estimated the number of public recreation centers has been multiplied by more than two and a half. The increase has been to a large measure to provide space for really new recreation centers in raw subdivisions.

Model playgrounds today include roller-skating, skating, slides, crafts, soccer, pavilions, field houses, wading pools, sets of croquet, an open air area where the larger children can romp in their "natural" condition, with ball games, top matches and croquet court surfaces.

No grass could stand the weight of 3,000 feet of sand and the modern practice is to roll the ground firmly and hard the surface with some sort, usually calcium chloride, which keeps the dust well down in extremely dry weather.

Such playgrounds have an added value to keeping children off the streets, the experts assert, and thereby reduces the number of deaths from automobile accidents. Some cities, notably New York, have reported substantial gains in childhood by this means.

How She Did Hate Cats

By MARTHA M. WILLIAMS

(Copyright)

"I HATE cats," Lucilla sniffed acidly.

"What sort—two-legged or four?" Joe Dundas asked languidly.

"Both," said Lucilla, her voice even more edged. Joe wrinkled his brow deeply, then said judicially: "Give me an example."

"You may do that for yourself—you can, without half trying," from Lucilla.

With a reflective chuckle he hung back: "Only eat I can really truly hate is that woody Persimmon, the Busters are so crazy about. Not because it catches young birds and breaks up nests, but for its foot way of climbing too high—and refusing to come down until I get a ladder and go after it?"

"O, indeed. Who makes you?" Lucilla's mouth was grim though she tried to seem casual.

"Just my fool self," said Joey. "At least I reckon so. Got in the way of mindin' Miss Mandie when I went to school to her. Only body I ever was really scared of."

"Is that why you 'most always come here by the back road?" Lucilla asked. Joe glared. "Did you never hear discretion was the better part of valor?" he barked.

"I always knew it took a girl to be real ridiculous," Joe said giddily huge. "That's how come I'm so shy of courting—some girl might say yes," he added, picking Lucilla up in his arms and kissing her swiftly—not once but many times.

She writhed free of his hold, white, breathless, a figure of frozen fury, eyes snapping sparks. "So you rate me along with the Baxter girls; and the other cats," she said grimly: "I ought to kill you for it—only it wouldn't help."

"Not the least bit—in life nor death," Joe said cheerfully. "Kissing, common or garden variety, never was a mortal sin—now it's a mere friendly civility. Still I draw the line—at the Baxter Person at least."

"Go. And never come back! I hate the sight, the thought of you," Lucilla cried, pointing to the door.

"Not yet," from Joe, his face gruff. "Not till you tell me what put you in such a temper?"

"As if you didn't know," Lucilla huffed. Joe loitered in silence: "All I know is—just might not to mind that bunch of busters—they're the ac emanation of your years. You stopped kissin' me when I went to college—why you never would say."

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

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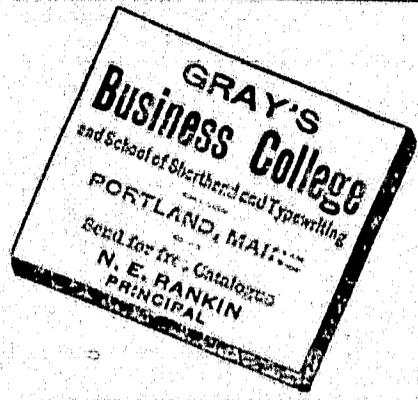
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Mrs. Perkins had
family until the
and she went to
for her son. She
was bright and
friends here. It's
a shock.

A South Paris has
her, Mrs. Simeon

For your family

Everybody in the house may need this old-time remedy for the common stomach and bowel troubles, yellow fever, diphtheria, colds and rheumatism: "L.F." Atwood's Medicine. Selling everywhere, 90c and 15c.

Made and Guaranteed by
L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine



Bladder Trouble Cured By Prof. S. J. Pole

"This is to certify that I suffered with bladder trouble for 10 years, tried 5 medical doctors but could not be cured. Prof. S. J. Pole cured me in 8 treatments. He can publish this above testimonial anywhere he wishes."

(Signed) G. Plante, 32 Crosby St., Augusta, Me.

Drugless treatment by Prof. S. J. Pole, Naturopath, at Hanson Block, Rumford, Maine. Office hours, 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M., including Sundays and holidays.

Special Offer for 30 days to readers of The Bethel Citizen. If you will bring this advertisement to Prof. Pole at Rumford, he will pay you the rail fare or the expenses for gasoline both ways from Bethel to Rumford providing if you will begin treatments at once. The treatments could be taken from one to six a day. Board and room would cost about \$3.00 per week if you would like to come to Rumford for treatments. So hurry. A stitch in time saves nine and one ounce of prevention is better than one pound of cure. This offer expires on September 1.

EFFICIENT UTILITY MANAGEMENT PROVES BENEFIT TO PUBLIC

Not Who Owns Them, But How They Are Operated, Real Question to Consumer

One of life's little difficulties is getting at the point of view of the fellow who honestly believes that government ownership of public utilities is a good thing; that public officials properly appointed and poorly paid, and with no personal or particular interest in the successful operation of the business, can take the place of a group of men who have put their money into the enterprise and keenly realize that they must "get there" or "bust." Certainly it would be most difficult to find any example of governmental handling of business affairs that might offer the slightest encouragement to such a belief.

A Chicago newspaper says, "Most of the controversy about public ownership has resolved itself into a noise about names and fetishes, since government regulation of the rates, revenues and capitalization of public utilities has removed that class of industries from the generally individual enterprises which may earn large profits on low expense for large risks."

To produce electric current or gas or any other kind of public utility, costs under public or private ownership the same amount of capital per unit or product is required. This capital must be paid for whether by state or private corporation. In one hand it is argued that the state can get capital at less charges; on the other that this cheaper capital is in every case counterbalanced by a lowering of the tax rate and an increase of taxation.

"But so far as the use of capital is concerned, under the two schemes of public ownership, the private ownership under strict public regulation, a cheapening of the product can be expected only from economies of operation. When advocates of public ownership are prepared to show that their enterprises are operated more efficiently and economically than those under private control it will be time to get excited about who is going to own the capital in the utilities. Not who owns them, but how they are operated is the real question to the consumer."

OLD-FASHIONED CAMP-MEETING

An old fashioned camp-meeting, to which all New England is invited, will be held by the Salvation Army in the Camp Meeting Grove at Old Orchard, Maine, from August 10 to 23 inclusive.

The Salvation Army camp-meetings have drawn thousands to Old Orchard each year for more than a quarter of a century, but the program this year is without anything that has hitherto been attempted.

The Montreal Headquarters Band, recognized as one of the leading musical organizations in the Dominion, will spend a week end at the camp. The Cambridge, Massachusetts Band, another organization that is known throughout New England, will play daily at the camp meetings and on the beach.

Colonel Stephen Marshall, Provincial Officer for the Salvation Army in New England, will preside at the camp-meeting. Colonel Marshall has secured an impressive list of speakers for the ten days of camp. These include Commissioners, Richard E. Held, Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army, the beloved Commissioner Samuel to Great Britain, Commissioner Edgar Her of India, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie of India, Colonel and Mrs. MacKenzie of India, and Dr. Iggy Stader, noted chemist and scientist of New York City.

Services will be held every afternoon and evening in the camp-meeting grove and all New England is extended an invitation to participate.

Guaranteed to Stick

Pine resin, at the right stage of hardening, is one of the stickiest materials known.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Mrs. Bessie Soule of Portland accompanied her mother home last week and will spend a week at her old home during her vacation.

Edgar Coolidge was at his father's Sunday.

Mr. Payne and family and Rob Sanborn and family went fishing Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Coolidge were callers at C. A. Capen's and Harold Stanley's Saturday evening.

Mrs. Rena Foster has arrived for a two weeks' vacation at her cottage. She went to Newry Sunday night to spend a couple of days with her cousin, Miss Carrie Wight.

FACTS ABOUT THE TELEPHONE

New York City's new telephone directory contains 1,075,000 listings.

North America has more than twenty times as many telephones as Asia.

North America has over forty-six times as many telephones as South America.

In proportion to population, Michigan has about five times as many telephones as the Netherlands.

In proportion to population, there are about ten times as many telephones in the United States as there are in Europe.

About five and a half million miles of wire were added to the Bell Telephone System in the United States during 1926.

Forty-nine of the original 211 subscribers to telephone service in New York City 48 years ago are still listed in the New York telephone directory. The first recorded use of a telephone in a sporting event was on September 14, 1877, when a telephone was installed at the rifle range at Creedmore, L. I., during the International Rifle Contest.

This telephone line was placed between the firing platform and the targets and was used to report the scoring. Previous to that time, scoring had been reported by a man on horseback. Telephone service is now installed between 8 cities in the United States.

THE TELEPHONE GOES UNDERGROUND

Five years after the telephone was invented, the first conversation through an underground cable, one-quarter of a mile in length was successfully completed. Today, out of the total of more than 50,000,000 miles, about 21,000,000 miles are in underground cables, 12,000,000 in overhead cables and less than 2,000,000 miles or about 8½% of the total mileage of open wire construction.

To produce electric current or gas or any other kind of public utility, costs under public or private ownership the same amount of capital per unit or product is required. This capital must be paid for whether by state or private corporation. In one hand it is argued that the state can get capital at less charges; on the other that this cheaper capital is in every case counterbalanced by a lowering of the tax rate and an increase of taxation.

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Platoon Plan Gains Immense in Favor

Ninety-nine cities in 32 states have one or more schools organized according to the work-study-play or platoon plan.

Wheeling, W. Va., has nearly

completed the erection of a new platoon school.

The platoon form of school organization has just been put into effect in all the grade schools of Ellwood, Pa.

Other cities expecting to organize schools on the work-study-

play plan during the coming year are Memphis, Tenn.; Eaton, Ohio; Falmouth, W. Va.; and Waltham, Mass.

During the past year the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education,

has received requests from every state in the Union except three for information about the platoon plan.

Couldn't Convince Jury

They met for the first time for some months.

"Where have you been, John?" said James. "I haven't been laid up, have you?"

"Yes; I've been laid up for a bit."

"You're not looking fit; hope it's nothing serious."

"Oh, nothing much—but this is the first time I've been out for three months."

"Really? What was wrong?"

"Nothing, really, only the jury wouldn't believe it!"

WEST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Davis are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Arlene Alice, Monday August 15.

Mrs. P. B. Head entertained Miss Claris Head of Gorham, N. H., last week.

The Sunday School will hold their annual picnic Thursday, Aug. 18.

Gerald Cushing returned from Bates Summer School Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase Brown of Alameda, Calif., called on friends in town Tuesday.

Miss Ida Stiles of South Paris was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mr.

and Mrs. William McPherson, Mrs.

Leslie Clark, and Miss Frances E. Clark

of Bangor, Me., were the guests of Roger P. Cleveland at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Grover for three days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown of Albion, N. H., were guests at James Kimball's Friday afternoon.

Carroll Lewis was a week end guest at Charles Stone's.

Hugh Stearns was in Rumford Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Andrews attended church on "Bell Hill" Sunday. Rev.

Hilda Ives preached.

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Community Building

City Planning Grows All Over the Nation

More than 200 cities and towns in the United States had applied the zoning principle to municipal growth at the end of last year. Ten years before only six communities were exercising some form of control over the use to which real estate might be put. There is now one of the former populated centers that does not have an agency of some character which handles itself with determining the destiny of various sections within the corporation boundaries. Extensive ground plots are being extended in instances to include adjacent areas, which may sometimes become a part of the municipality.

Potentially, this movement must be regarded as a major feature of American life. It is making for orderly development of industrial, residential and more exclusive districts. Thus it is helping to stabilize values and assure contentment among residents. Individuals can enter on projects with a greater feeling of security. So, as city, and from an economic standpoint, zoning is equally justifying itself. That was the finding of the United States Supreme Court a few months ago. It has since been reaffirmed in a second case. Zoning is on a sound legal foundation, which adds to its possibilities as a valuable influence for the better in American life. — Indianapolis News.

Trees Should Frame Houses, Not Hide It

Planting in the front yard should consist of trees, so placed as never to cover the view of the house from the street, but always to frame it and to provide shade; and of shrubs planted about the foundation of the house and to mark the boundaries of the lot.

The placing of trees is of first importance. The first object of planting is to create a picture, and trees are a vital element in the picture of home. They suggest rest in pleasant shade and provide atmosphere which every observer will feel, when it is there, and miss when it is absent. The love for trees is universal, and often unstructured, so that tree planting is overdone or hardly done.

Perhaps one of the commonest faults is to plant trees directly in front of the house. If the house is ugly and it is desired to hide it from view, this is all right, but most houses do not deserve such treatment. They are beautiful and do not need a screen before them, but a frame about them.

To provide shade is a secondary effort to tree planting and should be studied carefully. In considering shrubs to be planted in the front yard there is a very large variety to select from.

Man Worth Consulting

Too many people think of the estate architect as a man with a yard full of piles of rough material, some one who sells the mosses and can transfer some of the things that go into a building.

Yet there are many others where the word "house" or "building" makes the average citizen think of the expert of materials. He is an expert in it, he is consulted about it; he is a man the house builder should often consult. His suggestions will be very helpful.

Home Reflects Spirits

There is no doubt that environment affects persons. Little wonder is it that those who live in slums, down at the bottom houses feel disgraced and depressed. Much of their spirit and confidence are borrowed from their surroundings. How great a duty it is then for a man or a woman to provide themselves the best possible living conditions. Hope, confidence, pride in home and joy in living are worth striving for. Let your home be such as to bring them.

Loan Associations' Work

There is no substitute in American life to associations to help and evidently easier than the building and loan association. It is a modern tribute of economic cooperation and conservatism, and the growing popularity is the greatest measure of progress on the horizon of the generally prosperous period of American life.

Optimism

Those cases was a case, or a bad case, or as badistic, or a town or a nation of a country—no, never, there never was anything subject to human inference that the spirit of optimism would not last or that pessimism failed to return. —Albion Heron.

Avoid Home-Owning Worries

The prospective and prospective owners of homes must be less through worry about constant payments, poor construction or an eccentric design, but if you care to make a safe bet, don't and avoid such worries.

Be Part of Community

The man who knows local home progress is a member of his community. And the man who doesn't help others.

SATIN FROCKS FOR AUTUMN; COLORFUL VELVET CHAPEAUX

NOT in fashion's realm will "silver and gold have I none" be voiced, for early arriving autumn frocks gleam with touches of not only gold and silver, but of copper, steel, brass and, yes, tin if you please. It is fact, some genius has devised an extremely novel trimming which accomplishes a handsome effect by riveting bits of the over multi-colored strands of silk.

Autumn's style horoscope is proclaiming the metal vogue in no uncertain terms. Imagine such a frock as this, and it is, to say the least, "perfectly stunning"—black satin one-

At last, judging from the "advance guard" of millinery for fall, we are going to have some hats that are really different, so that when we go strolling down the street we are not going to have the feeling that every other hat we come face to face with is first cousin to the one we have on. In other words fashion is doing little tricks of decoration here and there that are making millinery decidedly more feminine and taking it out of the realm of monotony.

Interesting variety is achieved in a number of different ways. Just take a look at the upper left hat which



Adorned With Metal Embroidery.

piece model studded all over with steel nailheads which are riveted into the very fabric. At the proper waistline a belt is simulated by working in gold metal nailheads in solid form. The effect is thrilling, and presents a season of fascinating revelations in the way of metallic embellishment.

The picture shows the enlivening effect of metal embroidery on black satin. Notice as if black crepe satin frocks are crowding the style stage in numbers greater than ever. A surprising quota gleam with unique and exceedingly handsome touches of metal, after the manner of this illustration.

Then the hat in the center introduces a new idea which comes from the clever fingers of Eileen. This is of "buccaneer" red velvet which is exceedingly finely stitched in unique diamond and diagonal patterns.

In the hat at the upper right Eileen gives us a sample of entirely different type of stitching and shrirring in a hat which is more formal and made of silk velvet in the color called "Mother Goose." The unique shrirring effect is carried on to the crown tip; and as this hat is worn well down on the neck and tipped back, it gives a very interesting effect.

Madame Georges gives a touch of something different again in the hat at the lower left, which is along cloche lines of black velvet with an applique design of white appearing all

comes from the studio of the famous French creator, Madame Agnes. She deftly takes two strips of harmonizing velvet in the colors of wild rose and sultana, cuts them with large saw tooth edges which just match when sewn together; and then affixes these joinings so that when pressed down they give the exact effect of crushed roses.

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With the hat at the upper right Eileen gives us a sample of entirely different type of stitching and shrirring in a hat which is more formal and made of silk velvet in the color called "Mother Goose." The unique shrirring effect is carried on to the crown tip; and as this hat is worn well down on the neck and tipped back, it gives a very interesting effect.

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

YOUNG WOMEN MAY KEEP WELL

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
Here is Proof

St. Paul, Minn.—"Here is a little advice I would like to have you put in the papers," says Mrs. Jack Lorberer of 704 Dellwood Place wrote to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company. "It is a young woman who wants to keep her health and strength for the next thirty years of their lives. It is best to start right now and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Compound, I have tried the compound myself and received fine results from its use." In describing her condition before taking the compound, she writes, "I was afraid in my own house in broad daylight, I used to lock the doors and pull down the shades so that nobody could see me. One day I began advertising the Vegetable Compound all over the porch and she read it through. So doing, she found a letter from a woman whose condition was similar to her own. "I bought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound," Mrs. Lorberer continued, "and have had fine results. My condition made me a burden to my husband. Now I ask him, 'How is housekeeping?' and he says, 'It is just like being in Heaven!' Are you on the Sunlit Road to Better Health?"

Callouses
Quick, safe, sure relief from
painful callouses on the feet.
At all drug and shoe stores
Dr. Scholl's
Zino-pads

Green's
August Flower

is a mild laxative, and has been in use for sixty years for the relief of constipation, indigestion and similar stomach disorders. A trial will convince you of its merit. 30c and 90c bottles. At all druggists. G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh
For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores
Money back for first bottle if not satisfied. All dealers.

Still Find War Victims

That an average of 30 bodies a week are found in France and Belgium is the report of an official of the Imperial war grave commission. The number is decreasing, as many as 100 being recovered in a week last year.

The finds are made by farmers recovering land, by bulldozers restoring devastated areas and by others searching for old metal in battlefields. A reward of 10 francs is offered by the British, the French and the Belgian governments, and paid according to the nationality of the body found.

Aspirin Shock Absorbers \$25. Agents
with Alkaline Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Scaling Left to Chance

A pack of playing cards is used to seat Banjo (Maine) Rotarians at their regular Tuesday noon luncheon. Each table, seating six, is designated by a card, as "king table," "queen table," and so on. As the members enter each one receives a card from a well-shuffled pack. His seat is at the table represented by the card. The result is that it is not often that the same six are grouped at the same table on successive meetings.

Case of Nerve
"Don't worry," said the dentist. "I always give my patients—ah—some time to—ah—quiet their nerves." "Then what was that fellow in there telling for?" demanded the skeptical doctor.

"More!"—American Legion Weekly.

Planting trees and flowers doesn't tax the taxes.

Cottage Life Satisfies

Heiress to One Million
Monticello, Ind.—Her heiress to \$1,000,000 bequeathed by her brother, Harry Frederick, of Huron, S. Dak., Saskatchewan, Canada, has not interfered with the life in a cottage of Mrs. Edward Muske, forty-nine years old, of Monticello, Ind.

Mrs. Muske was washing dishes in her cottage when she received word of the fortune given her. She calmly finished the task. Now that she is wealthy she expects to continue her quiet life, and her husband will keep his job in a hotchot shop. She says they do not care to travel and never desired an automobile.

**British Cabbies Stick
to Trade as Old Men**

London—Taxi drivers of New York are infants compared to their colleagues of London.

Cabbies fifty and sixty years old are the rule rather than the exception here. The other day there was a collision between a taxi cab in which the east and west of Wharcliffe were riding, and an omnibus. Testimony showed that the cab-driver was seventy-two years old, and has been driving to London for fifty years. When the omnibus came in he was one of the first to adopt the new mode of transportation.

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N.Y.C.

FIND INDIAN GRAVES UNDER LARGE MOUND

Archeologists Study Burial
Pyramid in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.—A large Indian mound near Bainbridge, Ohio, is being sliced like a loaf of bread by exploring archeologists, who have found 30 Indian burials and a complicated internal structure.

What appears to be an elongate earthen pyramid is buried under the external surface of the so-called Selp mound. Seen from the outside the mound looked merely like a great rounded heap of earth, 240 feet long, 150 feet wide and 30 feet high.

Covers Indian Burials.

The basis of the mound is a lower mound, shorter and narrower than the covering structure, rounded on top and covered with a layer of gravel. Presumably this lower mound was used for ceremonial purposes, for under it are found the Indian burials. Covering this inner mound is a mass of earth with steeply sloping sides like the roof of a house or a long pyramid, and over this in turn there is another mass of earth noticeably different from the "pyramid" in color and texture, which gives the outer mound its final rounded shape.

Over this again is a layer of river gravel, thin at the top and thicker at the sides and held in place at the bottom by a wall of large stone slabs. All this great hill of earth was solidly built, many centuries ago, by Indians whose only way of carrying materials was in baskets on their backs or heads.

Research Students at Work.

The peculiar and puzzling structure of this mound has been disclosed only by the methodical system pursued in opening it. The work is being done under the direction of Dr. H. C. Shetrone of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society. He has a gang of workmen and dirt-handling machinery at his disposal, in addition to a group of research students to do the more exact work.

Every cubic foot of earth in the mound is being moved. He is cutting off the mound slice by slice, examining everything he finds as he goes. Before now tiles he expects to cut his last slice. Then he will put the mound back into as nearly its original form as practicable.

To date he has sliced off a little more than half the mound, and has uncovered about 30 Indian burials. Almost all of them are just above ground level, under the inner mound. A few are three or four feet higher. These were important sites, judging by the burial gifts found with them, which included great strings of river-mussel pearls in addition to the usual stone, bone and pottery offerings and ornaments and weapons of copper.

**Use Fish Oil to Hold
Poison on Fruit Trees**

Washington.—Insult is added to injury in the newest trick devised by Department of Agriculture scientists in their war against insect pests. Fish oil, never noted for its fragrance, is recommended by Clifford E. Hood of the bureau of entomology as an addition to the arsenite solutions sprayed on trees and bushes to protect them from the ravages of gypsy and brown-tail moth caterpillars.

The oil is not expected to discourage the pests by its smell, however—it is highly unlikely that the caterpillars even know it is there. Mr. Hood has found in his experiments that various oils used in paints will help to hold the dried drops of the poison sprays on the leaves much longer, and that after a summer of rains a considerable percentage of the arsenite will still be there, ready to do business with any caterpillar foolish enough to chew up the leaf to which it adheres.

Lined oil is even more efficient in this way than fish oil, but it costs so much more that the fish oil is recommended as the economic way mean,

**Smoke Blight in
Paris Brings Action**

Paris.—The smoke and fumes of this industrial age are putting blights on the face of Paris.

Smoke has not only begun to blacken the once gray wall of Notre Dame but the poisonous particles from factories and automobile exhaust pipes are gnawing at the delicately carved stonework. Already several pieces have fallen from Notre Dame, from the palace of justice and from other celebrated buildings. Even the Madeleine, the classic Nineteenth century church at the head of the Rue Royale, had to be repaired and cleaned from step to roof this year.

The city of Paris has appointed a committee to see what can be done about it.

**Spruce Lumber, Cut for
War, to Be Used in Peace**

Port Angeles, Wash.—Millions of feet of spruce lumber logged and sawed by government forces during the latter days of the World War are now in demand for building the air-ports of peace, according to numerous inquiries received here the last two weeks. The spruce lumber stored in the war bonds sheds to season is in excellent condition for airplane needs while most of the logs lying in the assembly yards are sound as day they were felled.

**Old Salt Finds Lump of
Ambergris Worth \$12,500**

Cape May, N. J.—A 28 pound lump of ambergris—magnet of the sea—was found about 15 miles off shore here by Jeremiah Pratt, seventy-four year old seaman of the fishing schooner Mary Ann of Gloucester, Mass. The old seaman said he had been offered \$115 a pound, or about \$12,500 for the foul smelling mass by a New York perfumer, and intended to use the money to retire and buy a chicken farm.

UNKNOWN UNCLE WILLS MILLIONS

Fortune From Africa, Goes to
Australia.

Sydney.—David White, middle-aged Sydney business man, awoke one morning to find himself heir to over \$1,250,000 in cash and \$10,000,000 worth of real estate, a fortune unassisted by his uncle in diamond dealing in South Africa.

Behind the inheritance is a story revealing bleak depths of human bitterness and suffering. It goes back to the middle of the last century, when Solomon Whelansky was a fur dealer at Nizhni-Novgorod in Russia.

Solomon revolted against the exorbitant demands of the czarist taxgatherer. His brother, a partner in the business, disappeared mysteriously into the mines of Siberia.

Solomon Whelansky and two sisters fled. They suffered bitterly from cold and hunger before they reached Irkutsk, whence they got aboard a smuggler's schooner and were taken to Amsterdam, where Solomon went to London and his two sisters to the United States.

Solomon Whelansky settled in Whitechapel in 1852 and became a "kosher" butcher. He married a Russian girl and changed his name to White. He had two sons, Abel and Aaron.

Aaron married outside his faith, and so long was the continuance of bitterness that Abel's son, David, decided to start life afresh in Australia.

Meantime Aaron White had gone to South Africa, where he joined the group of men about Cecil Rhodes, the uncrowned king of South Africa for the last fifteen years of the last century. It was there that the fortune which has fallen to David White was amassed.

Aaron White traded in diamonds, and he emerged from the wretchedness of those frightful days a wealthy man. He employed his money in speculation and grew richer.

**Submarine Detector
to Be Used on Yachts**

New York.—A new barrier has been placed between the bandit robber and his prey as a result of research by the engineers of the Bell Laboratories here.

Already learned in the ways of cops, night watchmen and the miles of wire incidental to the usual electric alarm system, the robber may now find himself up against a new signal device invisible from the outside yet capable of calling a squad of armed guards upon him as he works.

In fact, the safe-blower now works under war-time conditions for the new alarm is founded on the Type II inertia microphone developed in the laboratories during the war for submarine detection.

This alarm consists of a microphone capable of detecting the most minute vibrations of the walls of a safe. It has already been installed in several banks here and in Philadelphia. The microphone will not pick up sound waves. The stimulus is received mechanically rather than acoustically. But the slightest jar will be sufficient to set in motion an electric current to the main office, where both audible and visible signals will be received.

Such devices have been conceived before, but heretofore they have been transmitted vibrations and even sounds from outside. Thus, guards have been summoned when merely a heavy truck was rumbling by or when street conversation grew sufficiently loud.

**Typhoid Germ Lives
Years, Science Learns**

San Francisco.—Disease-causing bacteria have many devices to perpetuate their kind in an adverse world. Bacteriologists of the Hooper foundation for medical research, University of California, have shown that typhoid spores may resist the temperature of boiling water for 30 minutes, boil in vegetable juices for 5½ hours and those of a closely related but harmless species for 8½ hours. Other workers have proved that typhoid and other organisms may remain alive for years at refrigerator or lower temperatures.

This happy provision of nature, that is, for the bacteria—constitutes a factor of great danger for man and animals while it is the function of scientific research to obviate it. Dr. George E. Coleman of the Hooper foundation, "the brilliant success," he states, "that has been attained already, in which the experimental use of mice and guinea pigs has played a large part, is constantly being proclaimed by statistical evidence of fewer food poisonings and typhoid fever outbreaks, as well as increased protection from many of our other microscopic foes."

Pa. Buzz has a hot breakfast

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**A mother quail was sitting on
seventeen eggs in a hay field
when the masters drove her away.**

John Salton, the master, gave the eggs to Mr. Meeks, who divided them and set them under two brooding hens. A skunk invaded one nest, but the other hen hatched eight of the eggs. Meeks says the mother quail kept an eye on the proceedings and, when the foster mother was scratching worms for the hungry brood, flew to the nest and lured the baby quail away. There is now one hatched and puffed hen in East Hampton.

**British Cobbles Stick
to Trade as Old Men**

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U. S. MARKET SERVICE COVERS GREAT AREA

Million Dollar Bureau Gives
Free Aid to Farmers

Washington.—Every farmer in the United States has access to a million-dollar information bureau.

It is Uncle Sam's market news service operated by congressional appropriation. Daily, throughout the country, it correlates the radio, ocean cables and miles of telephone and telegraph wires in distributing quotations.

Alfred with the titanic system, co-operative "listening posts," clearing houses of information, are supervised by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. The newest such institution has been established in San Francisco, at request of the California Vintners Association. It will gather data on prices, supply and distribution of grapes.

Local Number of Carloads.

The information will show the number of carloads of each variety and grade sold at different places. Railroads will supply figures on the number of cars of each variety of grapes moved to the market. Eastern points will send supplemental information to each grower and distributor.

Used for Over 76 Years

as a quick, natural relief from constipation—the

